

M. RAPLEE,

DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

It is often objected to us that we reflect the views of the Ministry. This may, or may not, be true, since the Article 416 of Civil Code, directing the appointment of the Director of the Government Press, enacts that "Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as making the Government in any way responsible for the views expressed, or matters published by the Director of the said Press." Undoubtedly, if the Editor of this paper had not the confidence of the Government, and did not coincide with their general views, he would not have been appointed; and it would be unreasonable to suppose that any one who should abuse the members of the Government, and good citizens, generally, would be continued in this place. But yet, the Editor of this paper does not feel his independence compromised, on this account; for, during the many years he has resided in this country, he does not remember to have ever entertained the wish to vilify or traduce anyone, or even to have taken delight in finding unreasonable fault. He might go further and say, that he has felt some satisfaction in forbearing to find what appeared to him, at the time, reasonable fault; and has frequently experienced self-approbation for such forbearance, upon finding eventually, that his supposed grounds of disapproval were baseless. Now, in all this, we undoubtedly differ from our confere and critics, who find vituperation, traduction, misrepresentation, and causeless fault-finding, most congenial to his disposition. An independence in criticising the acts of Government, and government officers—in pointing out a fault that ought to be remedied—or warning against a course that may lead to danger, is praiseworthy in itself, and profitable to the public. But it may be reasonably doubted whether independence in a perverse misrepresentation of facts—in keeping alive insinuations against or about respectable citizens—in opening one's columns to every envious or malicious, and oftentimes ignorant person, who wishes to convey a sneer, and that too without inquiring or caring whether the foundation of the statements which are made is true, or untrue—and even in inventing stories, is any profit to the community. Such independence may sell a few more papers to those who enjoy seeing virtue and honest public real black-guarded, or whose corrupt natures wish to think ill of their neighbors; and it may be, that other and quite worthy motives may induce some to bear with, and by their patronage support the paper; but we are proud to believe that those who take such a course misjudge this community if they think that either they or their paper has any influence here.

Let us take last Saturday's paper as an illustration. It appears that the Editor says that a Mr. Randolph, having the honor of having the Editor's brother-in-law for an amanuensis, dictated an account of the shooting of Mr. Mahoe, at Apia, "especially for the Commercial Advertiser." Now, we will take the liberty of imagining that Mr. Randolph cares about as little for the P. C. A. as he does for the Patagonian who may be on the extreme end of Cape Horn; we further believe that if anybody directed anything to the Commercial Advertiser, it was that very worthy and estimable gentleman, the Editor's brother-in-law, and that he did not go there as the Reporter of the enterprising Advertiser, but as the Delegate or Agent of the Mission Society; and we further believe that the Public care exceedingly little whether they get a piece of information through the P. C. A., or otherwise; but they have a right to demand that such things as come to a public office, which are of interest to the general public, should be communicated as early and as authoritatively as possible. However this may be,—whether we are right or wrong in this last surmise,—the said brother-in-law being in the employ of the Hawaiian Missionary Society, communicated the facts in the form of a Report to his principals, not claiming any copyright of it for the Editor of the P. C. A.; and they, in their turn, directed the facts to be laid before His Majesty's Government, which ordered them to be published for the information of the people,—no mention being made of the Editor or Mr. Randolph in the matter, other than as Mr. R.'s name appears in the narrative. It would be well, also, to state here, that the P. C. A. was issued between the time the Agent of the Board arrived and the issue of this paper, in which the report of the shooting of Mr. Mahoe was not only not published, but was not even mentioned. It is not very surprising that the Directors of the Society feel themselves to be the proprietors of all the information obtained by their Delegate,—whereupon the Editor, feeling himself aggrieved by the important fact that his newspaper did not happen to publish these facts first, and being the sole Director of his press,—independent of everybody and everything, and, most especially, independent of common sense,—rushes into print with some silly remarks about the Minister of Foreign Relations; but the Directors of the Society, desiring that their business should be conducted in a gentlemanly way, and fearing that the public might think that they found fault with our pub-

lishing the account, more than one prepared letters for the press, to show that it was right, and well approved by the parties interested; and one, over his own name offered his to the Editor of P. C. A. who declined to publish it; and we published Mr. Castle's, whose letter was written in that kind tone which characterizes all his writings, without reflecting upon any one; and it was written, not with any idea of "helping" any one "out of a dilemma" which neither he or any one else, (except the "Independent,") knew any one had "become entangled in," but in discharge of what he considered his duty. For this, Mr. Castle must be sneered at as Mr. "S. N. Castle, of 'charcoal notoriety.'" Now, Mr. Castle needs no descriptive addition to his name to enable any one to know who he is,—such addition is mere insolence, and nothing else. The mixing of charcoal with sugar is alluded to by this, and it is proper to say that Mr. Castle had no more to do with the Editor of the paper who undertakes to sneer at him. Mr. C. took the liberty of expressing his views in several well-written papers, at which the editor in question seemed to take as much offense as though he expected a part of the informer's reward. One would think, indeed, that he had lent or hired his paper to some one who felt that the termination of the suit, adversely to the Refinery will secure them a pecuniary profit. Mr. Castle had a right to express his views,—which were certainly unbiased either by prejudice or interest; and in this connection, it may be worth while to read the following extract from Judge Hoffman's charge to the jury, in the case, which will have the tendency to show the difference between the high minded man who has been called upon to adjudicate the case, and the low-minded man who feels himself called upon to comment on his fellow citizens who express their views in a proper and respectful manner. (The italics are our own.)

"Having disposed of these matters, we approach, gentlemen, to the more serious part of the case and the real merits of the transaction. It will strike you as curious that the Government should affirm that a practice has been resorted to which is morally and legally fraudulent, and that this practice of contrivance should be intended to have been used, and be defended and justified on legal, and, I believe, moral grounds. It is not often that cases of distinguished ability and high character are so totally at variance upon moral as well as legal questions. It becomes our duty, therefore, to consider what is the true view to be taken of this transaction."

Let us turn to his commercial column of the same issue. Commenting upon some alleged frauds on the revenue, in sugar, at New York, he says: "It will be seen from the following that it is substantially the same as that resorted to here by some of our first merchants—to enter sugars at half a cent a pound less duty—but with a different result, as at New York merchants have been made to pay dear for their treachery." The alleged frauds in New York were in the "weighing and sampling of sugar." Now, why is this wholesale slander? Is it to gratify some spite against an individual? to attempt to fulfill a threat to make one repeat of withdrawing advertisements? If so, the editor has no effect at all, it would be equally disadvantageous to all. But it is absurd, as none of our merchants have anything to do with the "weighing and sampling of sugar" for the Custom-houses in the United States; but yet the willingness to calumniate still remains. If this remark of his should refer to the "charcoal sugar" case, none of our merchants had anything to do with that. Mr. Gordon devised carried out and defended the scheme, and justified it in court, as is evident from Judge Hoffman's charge itself, and sent here an agent (Mr. Chayler,) to attend to it.

We intended not to have noticed this editorial calumniation any further, but in looking over his paper of last Saturday, we cannot overlook the following: "What will be thought of a crown Minister, who is said to have discharged a man from his employ for voting for an old and tried friend." This has not the smallest foundation in fact. No Crown Minister has dismissed from his employ any one, for any reason whatever, since the election, or during it, nor could any person have said so, nor is there any man of any experience in this community who believes the assertion, because that paper makes it.

In the fourth column, under the head of "Justice Blind or Biased," occurs another instance of malignity, for which, it is useless to say that the wish to further the public good is an excuse. The sole motive again is, because the gentleman alluded to, refuses to advertise in the editor's paper, and because the "Independent" hopes to curry favor (most independent!) with some who do advertise largely, and who feel a morbid desire to hear their neighbors slandered.

Again, it is the grossest kind of libel to say that: "A native Hawaiian's testimony, corroborated by that of several others, was set aside, in a Hawaiian Court, as utterly unworthy of credence, and the accused was acquitted, so far as the records of the court could acquit him, but not before the bar of public opinion." The imputation is, that it was set aside because he was a native. A man's testimony, Hawaiian, Chinese or Caucasian, is taken for what it is worth by the light of other testimony and surrounding circumstances as well as inherent probability. But see the malevolence of the following extracts:

"The charge was clearly made out, and the party was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor. Here was justice promptly meted out without fear or favor."

His motto is: Advertise with us gentlemen, or else whenever any one is punished by the Courts "without fear or favor," we will take the opportunity to drag you before the public. But let us follow down the article and see the beautifully logical nature of the man's mind who has just said that justice was "promptly meted out without fear or favor," and then says:

"Did the fact that the accused in one case was set aside, and in the other he was acquitted, have any influence in the decision rendered?"

Again on the fourth column of the same page we have the following:

"If the Hawaiian Government surrendered forty Japanese emigrants, who were unwilling to return home, on the demand of the Japanese Government, in order to secure a treaty, how many Portuguese will be surrendered to secure a treaty with Portugal?"

Now, a statement is no less a lie because the word "if" is used; the falsehood is then by innuendo. The force of this sentence is to say that the Hawaiian Government surrendered "Japanese emigrants" (he probably means immigrants) who were unwilling to go; and it is an absolute unqualified falsehood to say that one unwilling man or unwilling woman went to Japan in the *R. W. Wood*. Nor is it less a lie that a man makes a statement which he does not know to be true, when the means of information are of easy access. Col. Hooper had charge of the Japanese alluded to, and was, and is willing to give all information about them. He called them all, at the last moment, when the hawser was ready to be cast off, and asked each of them whether he or she wished to go, saying to them that then was the time for them to go ashore and they were at full liberty to do so—having previously told them that they need not go on board the ship unless they wished to.

To the remark that "If the celebrated ORIGINAL EDITION of PUFFENBROOK, which troubles the GAZETTE'S dreams so much, is of any use in arriving at a speedy decision, we tender it most cheerfully." We are exceedingly obliged, if the editor has the "original edition," (1) he must have some copies to sell, and must be stark mad in collecting PUFFENBROCK, for we saw him buy a copy of the fourth edition of the *English Translation* for seven dollars and a half. When we go into the study of that standard author, we shall prefer a copy of a modern edition, and that in the English language.

The Elections.

We are enabled this week to give the result of the elections in the following Districts, in addition to those already given:

HAWAII.  
Hamakua—G. W. D. Halenmann.....elected.  
Kohala—Curtis J. Lyons.....elected.

MAUI.  
Hana—Asa Hopu.....elected.  
Returns have not yet been received from the Districts of Hilo, Puna and Kau, on Hawaii, and the District of Molokai and Lanai, though we understand that in the latter District Messrs. Kaine and Kaulapahoale were elected.

Steam to Australia.

Capitalists are awake to the subject of occupying the Pacific Ocean with steamers; a fresh and strong impulse having been given to it by the completion of the trans-continental railroad.

The China and Japan line, inaugurated previous to the completion of the railroad, has become of so great importance, that bi-monthly steamers are likely to be put upon the route, thereby proving that steamers may, with a great show of success, be put upon another long route—that between San Francisco and Australia.

This scheme, talked of for some years past, seems now to have come into some prominent notice, that a trial at least, of what may be done with it, will certainly be made by starting the pioneer steamers. Capitalists have arrived at the conclusion that the trade and passenger travel at present subsisting are sufficient to warrant steamers being laid on, the prospect being that the stimulus of steam will so develop the trade, that very soon the line will be come a paying one, independent of any outside sources of income. But as subsidies are deemed necessary to establish steam-lines in the Pacific, and this necessity is not controverted by the governments interested, the procuring them is the preliminary that alone remains to be arranged, in order to establish the Australian line at once.

The competition that is being developed for possession of this route indicates that the time is at hand for the route to be occupied.

In Washington, this winter, three companies are pressing their claims before Congress for assistance to put on their steamers. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. are ready to cause their China steamers to touch at Honolulu to connect with steamers from here to Sydney. Holiday & Co., who already have a steamer to this port from San Francisco, desire to extend their route towards Australia, and Col. Webb, who has three fine steamers lying idle in the harbor of San Francisco, is desirous also, to get possession of the route.

Meantime, English companies are not idle; stimulated by the governments which are ready to subsidize this route, since that via Wellington and Panama has been abandoned, and by the fact that full half of the route lies in the South Pacific, where English colonies and settlements are in the ascendancy, and that the steamers will be supported in a great measure by European passengers, who will find this route a shorter and pleasanter travel to the colonies than that via Suez and Port du Galle; these companies are desirous also, to occupy the route.

Although the Australian colonial governments have not yet agreed to the amount of the subsidies that they will grant, and the eastern and southern are divided as to having a line via Torres Straits, yet, the eastern colonies, in conjunction with New Zealand, will undoubtedly lend their aid to the direct route between Sydney and San Francisco. So strong is the probability of aid being voted, that it is probable that an English steamer will be put on at once to secure the route. If the English company put

on their steamers, they will make Honolulu their terminal point, connecting here with the American steamers to San Francisco and to China.

It is probable that the competition of which we have spoken, will result in some such arrangement between the various companies. The line, when established, will have, between the termini of San Francisco and Sydney, several way ports: Honolulu, Levi Viti, New Caledonia and Brisbane. It will thus add to its through passengers and freight, that of the way ports, which is not inconsiderable, and this will, without doubt, be greatly increased by the fact of steam communication.

Of the direct trade between San Francisco and Australia, an exchange says: "It has amounted, in the past sixteen years, including costs of freight, passage money, and value of goods imported and exported, to \$25,000,000, in round numbers. This trade is sensibly increasing, and if stimulated by a steamer line, would soon become of very great importance." In the past year, the vessels between the two countries have amounted to 85, with an aggregate of 50,000 tons, passengers to 1000, freights to San Francisco, \$347,467, and freights to Australia to a much larger sum.

Between San Francisco and Honolulu, the trade of 1869 was, vessels 67, tonnage 41,006, passengers 965, and freights to San Francisco \$85,183.

The Fiji has a foreign population of 700, with a trade that is being largely increased since the purchase of large tracts of land by English colonists. Those fertile islands will, by the effect of regular steam communication with other countries, soon make a large figure in the trade, that will seek conveyance by the steamers.

New Caledonia has a small foreign population, but much fertile land, most favorable for the raising of sugar and other tropical products. The agriculturists there are rapidly extending the area of their cultivation of the land, and consequently the bulk of their products for exportation.

With so large a trade already existing on this route between San Francisco and Australia and way ports, and a large number of passengers, it seems beyond doubt, that when the line is started it will prove a successful and paying one.

The New York Shipping List, in commenting upon this subject, says:

"Perhaps we shall have, during the current year, upon the Pacific, that very English competition which has already driven our steamers from the Atlantic. The writer must have been a very young man when the population of our Pacific States and the Australian Colonies will equal that of the Atlantic States when the first steamship crossed that ocean; and if we are going to compete with the English, we must have a fleet of steamships upon the Pacific, now is the time to make a commencement."

The Election in South Kona.

We have been distressed at reading the account of "Kona" touching the election in the District of South Kona, published in the P. C. A. Feb. 19th. The writer must have been a very young man when the population of our Pacific States and the Australian Colonies will equal that of the Atlantic States when the first steamship crossed that ocean; and if we are going to compete with the English, we must have a fleet of steamships upon the Pacific, now is the time to make a commencement."

Every citizen must regret the irregularity, which "Kona" says, have occurred in the District above referred to, but what we regret most is to see him go back to Mr. Lyons, "the strong athlete" of the last Legislature, "Kohala's favorite son." It has always been known that this gentleman was the author in the *Maile Quarterly*, to which "Kona" alludes, and we have likewise understood that the candidate who was defeated had identified himself with the views of this gentleman, and adopted him as a leader, though it may be a question whether he intended to follow him, or to avoid him of the leadership in his party. Judge, therefore, of our disappointment when the gentleman complains, that to have attributed to him this brilliant communication was a "bare falsehood," "a foul slander," "an infamous lie." What must be the feelings of Mr. Lyons, to find that the fact of one of his productions being attributed to his friend, should be discarded as a "foul slander."

That Kona and his emissaries roared so vociferously that they drowned the voice of the opposing candidate is inexcusable—they should have "roared" more gently. The "sugar patch interest" should not have allowed themselves to be heard from, more especially, Hughes is to be recommended for living drums and trumpets. They had no right, and they ought to have allowed the *Ado* to flap his wings and scream without any opposing voices or demonstrations.

Boiler Overboard.—The schooner *Fairy Queen* was at anchor at the harbor of Honolulu on Wednesday last, had on board a heavy tubular boiler, which had been put on board for transportation to Honolulu for repair, when a change of wind raised a heavy swell in the harbor; the Captain, finding that the great weight of the boiler on the deck of the schooner caused her to leak considerably, determined to land the boiler and proceed to Honolulu without it. It was put into a scow which a heavy sea capsize and the boiler having a large hole in it immediately sank in seven or eight fathoms of water. Upon hearing of the disaster, Messrs. Walker & Allen, agents of the Hawaiian Steamship Co., to which the boiler belonged, promptly chartered the *Scho. Ex. Maile* to proceed to Honolulu to recover it.

A girl of eighteen is about to be betrothed at Goplia, Prussia, for murdering her parents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SCHOONER KEONI ANA!

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent of the above vessel, request all parties having claims against her to send them in to Honolulu, Feb. 22, 1870. DOWSETT & Co.

## FOR SALE.

Two New Wetzel Pans! H. HACKFELD & Co.

## PUBLIC READINGS.

THERE WILL BE A SERIES OF FIVE READINGS AND LECTURES, Given in Haddon Hall, at Honolulu, Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The third of the series will take place On Friday next, the 25th inst.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., The following Gentlemen will read: Rev. H. B. Parker, L. McCally, Esq., Mr. H. A. P. Carter, S. B. Dole, Esq.

## ADMISSION FREE, 25 Cents.

Tickets can be procured at Whitney's Bookstore and Black & Allen's.

## PACKET LINES.

## For San Francisco.

The Fine Clipper Barkentine

JANE A. FALKENBURG, Master.

W. CATHART, Master. WILL HAVE PROMPT DISPATCH for the above port. For freight and passage, AT THE LOWEST RATES, apply to H. HACKFELD & Co.

## HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Favorite Clipper Bark

D. C. MURRAY, Master.

S. T. BENNETT, Master. Will follow the *ETHAN ALLEN* in the line. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and stowage passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

## The North Pacific Transportation Company's

## SAN FRANCISCO &amp; HONOLULU LINE.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

IDAHO, Master.

R. S. FLOYD, Commanding. WILL RUN REGULARLY—Between Honolulu and San Francisco

SAILED ARRIVED SAILED ARRIVED AT SAN FRANCISCO ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. FROM HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. TO SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. FROM HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. TO SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Freight for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipt for the same, given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. *See Rules in Warehouse*, not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at Lower Rates than by Selling Yards. Particular care taken of Shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco will be received, and filled by return of Steamer. Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, Free of Charge, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, and to procure their Passports.

All Bills against the Steamer must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to pay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

1-3m H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

## HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

## For Portland, Oregon.

THE FINE CLIPPER BARK

CAMBRIDGE, Master.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above Port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for cabin and stowage passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

## LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

## IMMENSE REDUCTION IN COST OF LIGHT!

## JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE

## HAS RECEIVED

—BY THE—

## STEAMER IDAHO,

—AND—

## TO ARRIVE BY THE COMET,

—AND ALSO BY THE—

## SYREN FROM BOSTON,

THE BEST QUALITY

## KEROSENE OIL

Warranted "Not Explosive,"

—AND—

## No Better Article in the Market!

PRICE SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON.

—DUTY PAID—

By the Single Case in the Original Package

—CONTAINING—

Two Tins, of Five Gallons Each.

—ALSO—

## A GOOD SUPPLY OF CARD MATCHES

ON THE WAY OUT.

## JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE.

Honolulu, February 1st, 1870.—1-3m

## ASSORTED MERCHANDISE

## NEW GOODS!

## NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

## FROM ENGLAND,

In the A 1 clipper

SHIP NICOYA,

For Sale

AT THE

## STORES

John Thomas Waterhouse.

INCLUDING

## MEN'S CLOTHING

MEN'S AND

LADIES'

Boots,

Christy's and other Hats,

Zouave Peaked Caps,

Ladies' Riding Hats,

Long Cloth,

Sheeting,

Bed Ticking, Cottons,

Bricks, Garden Tiles, Slates,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

A LARGE

## VARIETY OF SADDLES,

BITS,

Corrugated and

Plain Galvanized

IRON SHEETS,

Steam Boat Irons,

Hollow-ware,

Hardware, Guns,

Shot, Gunpowder,

Sheet Lead, Anchors, Chains, Try-Pots,

Sheet, Bar and Pig Iron,

Continuous Iron Fencing,

Fence Wire,

Hubbuck's White

Lead,

Whiting,

ZINC AND OTHER PAINTS, BOILED OIL,

Putty, Chalk, Rosin,

Castile Soap, Olive Oil,

Loaf Sugar, Stationery,

Crockery and

Glassware,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Burlaps—1 & 2 bush. Bags,

Bagging, Foot stools,

Brussels Carpet and Rugs,

LYONS' Hosiery,

A large

## SELECTION OF FRESH GROCERIES,

Block Tin, Agricultural Implements,

Violet, Green, Mauve and other

Colored Inks, Walking Canes,

Waterproof Clothing,

ALSO—On hand Two of the

CELEBRATED PATENT

American Steam Fire-Proof Safes

Etc. Etc.

By

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE.

Honolulu, February 1st, 1870.—1-3m

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## Supreme Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of J. Deane M. Jones, deceased. James Curtis, of Honolulu, Plaintiff in Chancery.

ON READING AND FILING THE Petition of J. Deane M. Jones, deceased, of the County of Honolulu, for the final settlement of the account of his administration, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., be the day and hour for hearing said application and all objections thereto, at the Court House in Honolulu, and that due notice of the same be given by publication in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, and in some newspaper published in this city for two consecutive weeks.

WALTER R. SEAL, Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court.

Dated at Honolulu, Feb. 16, 1870. (6-2)

## Supreme Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Molteni, of Honolulu, deceased. James Jones, Plaintiff in Chancery.

ON READING AND FILING THE Petition of Stephen H. Phillips, Administrator of the Estate of Frank Molteni, deceased, for the final settlement of the account of his administration, and for his discharge from further responsibility in the premises, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the